AMBASSADOR WHITE'S SPEECH It Has Given Rise to No End of Comment in the Papers of

Germany. 1898, by the Amoriated Press.) BERLIN, July 9.- The remarkable speech delivered by the United States ambassador Mr. Andrew D. White, at the Fourth of July celebration by Americans at Leipzic on Monday last, has divided the attention of the German press all week equally with the latest developments of the war between Spain and the United States. The speech is universally characterized as a political enunciation of prime importance. The at-

usual character. Mr. White, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press, said: "Never in my life have I seen such a scene of fraternization of Americans and Britons. The flags of both were intertwined around the half and a number of prominent Englishmen residing in Germany were present. The toast to the president of the United States was received with tremendous enthusiasm by every one present."

The reception by the German newspapers of Mr. White's speech varied greatly, Many of the jupers suppressed those portions of the ambassador's remarks which were unfavorable to Germany or Germans. Others pretended to be unaware of any systematunfriendliness toward the United States

part of the Germans. The Post, of this city, in addition to admitting a few days ago that the speech would "materially help to dispel the unfriendly feeling which threatened to prise between the Americans and Germans." promises to co-operate with Mr. White in establishing better feelings between the two

The government press thus for, has been mute, but the correspondent of the Asso-ciated Press here learns that the govern-

A remarkable article has appeared in the Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the Pan-German party. After approving of Mr. White's speech and reminding Americans of the past close relations between the two countries, the paper asks "How has the United States treated us in return? How has she thanked us for just favors during the last decade? The United States throughout has been un-

friendly to us in its economic, commercial and political course, and has treated worse than any other European state. She has been guilty of the breach of a solem piedge, testified by her own president. Cleveland. From these causes flows the antipathy undoubtedly prevailing on our side against the United States, and which is by no means confined to a few unim portant papers, but extends to all the German press, with the sole exceptions of Barth's Die Nation and Liebknecht's Vor-

ofr is in this direction that the cure ca be found for German antipathy for America, and Americans like Mr. White ought try the remedy and remove the causes of friction. Germany has always been just and fair, even to her enemies. Let the United States begin to be just and fair its most meritorious friends."

The Vorwaerts says: "It were folly to disguise the fact that the relations between the German and American governments are no longer as friendly as could be wished in the interests of Germany and peace.

'Certainly the German government thu far has not taken a step which America would be justified in calling a breach of neutrality; but it is equally certain that the belief is general in America that Ger men neutrality, although formally correct

is anything but sympathetic. "Judging impartially, we must admit the Americans have reason to believe that Germany lacks good intentions. Since the out-break of the war not only the entire government press but nearly the whole of the rest of the press have sided strongly, and in many cases, venomously, with Spain against America. But, even worse, the German papers, even those in close touch with the government, have stated that Spain was point of ceding Manila and the Phil ippine islands to a neutral European power We answered immediately to this state ment, pointing out that a neutral nowe belli, and the cession was not effected. But it is probable that the plan existed, and Spain was approached by the Berlin government with such proposals.

ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Patriotism a Prominent Feature the Annual Gathering of Christian Young People.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 9.-Th weather to-day was pleasant and there was a large attendance at all the meetings conducted by delegates to the International Christian Endeavor convention. Early morning prayer meetings were held seven churches and the topic discussed was "Committee Work Service." Rev. Dr. J Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia, conduct ed the daily uniet hour at the Gospel tal ernacle. The attendance was the largest of the series, and the "Breaking of the Day was the subject of the sermor

The annual Junior rally at the tabernacle was presided of by Rev. Dr. Arthur W Spooner, of Camden, N. J. Percy Foster of Washington, D. C., had charge of the

The programme included a praise The programme included a praise service, devotional exercises conducted by Bishiep Arnett, of Ohio, welcome song, address "Our Trust, the Boys and Girls," by William Shaw, of Boston; Junior Christian Endeavor chain, greetings from all nations; "The Boys and Girls for Christ, Secretary John W. Baer, Boston, Mass. The open air patriotic meeting that was to have been held late this afternoon after the meeting in the auditorium at Centennial park, had to be abandoned because of the lateness of the hour when the auditorium meeting adjourned. It does not, however, need a special patriotic meeting to show that this convention as patriotic Patriotic uiterances and patriotic displays are heard and seen at every meeting, it makes no differences whence the delegates come, from North or South, or even from Canada, whenever an opportunity from Canada, whenever an opportunit offers, or the words of a speaker justify

There were no meetings at the Centen-nial park to-night. The evening was de-voted to state receptions and rallies in twenty-five churches, which have been used as headquarter. Specific programmes were not but the delegates from the st of Endeavor work.
-morrow morning and evening nearly

every pulpit in the city will be occur by prominent members of the society, during the afternoon many meetings be held.

FOREIGN SHIPS SHUT OUT. They Can No Longer Do Business Between Hawaii and the Init-

ed States. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 9.-The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is seeking to purchase the steamship Belgic, Gaellic, Contic and Dorick, now being run between

pert, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Steamship Company.
The Pacific Mail Company's vessels have all been taken for troop ships by the gov-ernment. The Occidental company's steam ers are under British register. The Ha wallan islands now being American territory, no foreign ships will be permitted carry freight or passengers

ships on the route between here and Hono-Belts and Shirt Waist Sets at 65c on the

any of the island ports and American ports.

At present there are but two American

SPAIN'S BAD FAITH

SHE PROMISED GREAT REFORMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PROMISES WERE NEVER KEPT

AGUNALDO'S AGENT IN LONDON DIS-CLASES THE SITUATION.

Tells Why Againgldo Returned to the Philippines After Agreeing to Stay Away-Principal Grievances From Which Re-Hef Is Wanted.

ience of the Associated Press i LONDON, July 2.—One of Aguinaldo's leaders in the last Philippine revolt is living incognito in London and practically acting as Aguinaldo's agent, being in receipt of constant telegrams and letters from Cavite. Questioned on the Philippine uation by a representative of the Associat

The Philippine republic was proclaimed in October, 1896, and its first president was Adreas Bonifacio. When he died, over a year ago. Aguinaldo was elected president and commander-in-chief. On the arrival of Captain General Primo de Rivera, that officer adopted a policy of bringing the re-bellion to an end by means of concessions, force having failed.

Our leaders were approached, and the result was the pact of Biaonabate, socalled, from the village where it was signed on December 14, 1897.

"Senor Sagasta the other day denied that in that 'pact' General Rivera promised any ment will take an early opportunity to reforms. Here is an official copy of that refer to the speech of the United States 'pact,' wherein is promised the banishment 'pact,' wherein is promised the banishment or at least the disbanding of the religious orders; Philippine representation in the cortes; the same administration of justice for the natives as for the Spaniards; unity of laws between the Philippines and Spain; the natives to share the chief offices of the Philippine administration; rearrang-ment of the property of the friars and of the taxes in favor of the natives; recognition of the individual rights of the natives, with liberty of public meeting and of the press again, amnesty. These sum up the native grievances, and are what we expect the Americans will institute,

For those reforms Aguinaldo and the other leaders promised that, if Rivera carried out the 'pact' they would expatriate themselves for three years and foment no movement against Spanish authority during that time. Upon the rebels surrendering their arms, ammunition, forts, etc. Aguinaldo was to receive 400,000 pesetas This money Aguinaldo deposited in the Hong Kong and Shanghal bank at Hong Kong, not for his personal use, but as fund, the interest of which-in case the captain general carried out his part the 'pact'-was to be devoted to the education of natives in England. In case the 'pact' was not fulfilled by the Spaniards, the money was to be used for arms and junition for the rebellion

"The captain general never proclaimed a teneral amnesty, denied the existence of the 'pact,' and shot several rebel leaders returned to Manila on the strength

Since the renewal of the rebellion under the inspiration of Admiral Dewey's vic tory, the present captain general has approached Aguinaldo and his leaders and promised that, if they would make common cause against the Americans, he would arry out the reforms stated in the 'pact.' As a mark of bona fide, he created a legisiative council to which he nominated twenty leading ministers of the Philip-pine republic. All overtures were scornfully rejected.

"The German pretensions are simply preposterous. They are practically little more than peddlars. All the large mercantile houses are English, who have in their ands quite three-fourths, bulk and valu of the commerce. The banks, railway, telegraphs, cables and local steamship lines are English: the only cotton mills belong to the English, and the English control the sugar and hemp trades. The Germans are trying for some of the heavier trade, but have no capital or credit. There is only one American house in Manila. There is only one Russian subject in the Island. Up to now, Spanish has been the official lan guage, but by last week's mail I learned Aguinaldo intends, as far as the fepublic is concerned to substitute English

The root cause of the rhilippine rebel lions has always been the steady depriva-tion of the natives of their rights by the Spanlards. Year by year security for life and property has diminished, particularly so as to the native friars in the Philippines. The Spanish friars, too, have sent to Spain all the monastery wealth they could dispose of, particularly that willed to the monasteries by rich natives. Then, too, the persecution of the Freemasons by the friars caused the 3,690 Masons being lodged in jail at the instance of the friars and loaded with irons. Besides, no prom-ise ever made by the Spaniards with the natives has been kept, quite.

STARVATION IN GUANTANAMO. Deaths From This Cause Average Fifteen a Day-Town Could Read-

ily Be Taken. GUANTANAMO, July 8.-Advices received by Commander McCalla, of the Marble-

head, from the city of Guantanamo, show that the deaths from starvation there average fifteen daily.

General Percz, the commander of Guan-

tanamo, has given up hope of succor, and the town could readily be taken, were it worth while to risk the lives of the Amercan troops. The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the up-per bay have not shown themselves for several days. Post Captain Fernandex, of Baraca, with

three officers, was captured by Commander McCalla as they ran into this harbor for news. They did not see the American flag until too late. Thousands of Cubans, some estimates

placing the number at 20,000, are being fed the camp on the west side of the haror with supplies furnished by the Red Cross Society.

The health of the marines at Guantaname

good, but the same cannot be said of lose at Baiquiri, where forty of the hundred men are on the sick report, suffering

On July 5, ninety Spaniards appeared of hills west of Baiquiri and opened fire. The gunboat Manning replied vigorously her shells soon silenced and drove

away the enemy. The siege ugns and their ammunition are now being unloaded from the transport orizaba to a large barge. The difficulty is to get the guns ashore through the surf. Santiago are now passable for heavy artn-

ITALY FRIENDLY TO AMERICA. Ambassador Draper Thinks She Will Not Care if We Keep the

Philippines. WASHINGTON, July 9.-General Draper the American ambassador to Italy, has ar-rived in the city on leave of absence for fixty days. He had a talk with President McKinley to-day, having first been to the state department, where he was in conference with Judge Day for a long time per's visit has no connection with the talk that Spain is making overtures for peace. He gave the administration to understand that the whole of Europe is anxious to see peace, and is gradually putting pressure on

Spain to force her to ask for honorable terms from the United States.

General Draper's opinion is that Italy is more friendly to the United States than any European power except England.

General Draper's understanding is that Italy will not interfere in anything this government may do in the Philippine islands. That country will not care if the United States takes possession of the isl-ands and keeps them. It is said that he has informed the state department that all the to the effect that Germany is likely to make more demands as to the Philippines than any other European power. England as he understands the drift in diplomatic States permanently take possession of the

FIND IT WAS NOT SO FUNNY

Volunteers at Chickamauga Discover That General Brooke's Order

Menns Business. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 8 Owing to the disorders in Chattanooga that have followed the payment of the soldiers at this camp, General Brooke has issued a stringent order allowing only two men "rom one company, troop or battery to be absent from camp at one time, and this order is being rigidly enforced. For several days very funny, and it was considered quite the thing to be able to steal through the guard line and get into the city without a permit. Yesterday a provost guard was stationed at the various saloons and resorts of the city and hundreds of truants have been arrested and marched back to camp to be summarily punished for their deliberate in-

Last Sunday it stated that the saloons of the city were open from the rear doors, and several keepers of such places have boast-ed that they made hundreds of dollars during the day. General Brooke will stop this enterprise to-morrow. He has ordered a provost guard of 100 men who will patrol the streets in front and in the rear of all saloons, and no soldier will be allowed to enter. This is done at the request of leading citizens and of the workers in the

Christian mission at the park The First Ohio cavalry to-day received orders to prepare to move on Tuesday next and proceed to Tampa, where they will embark for Santiago. The regiment is fully equipped with everything, and their horses are well broken in. It is probably the best equipped command at the park.

Major Nye, commissary of subsistence of the supply depot at Chattanooga, received notice to-day that 350,000 "travel rations" had been purchased and had been sent to this point. It is understood that this supply is for the First corps, which is under waiting orders to move to the front as soon as transportation can be secured.

There are only about 200 men ill at the Leiter hospital, where the more serious cases are taken. The hospital is now equipped with a full corps of surgeons and all complaint on this score has ceased.

CUBANS NOT TO HAVE SANTIAGO It Will Not Be Turned Over to Their Control When It Is Can-

tured. WASHINGTON, July 9.-The statement telegraphed the press from the army in the field to the effect that the Cubans under Garcia have undertaken to designate a governor for Santiago after it falls has attracted a good deal of attention here The dispatch went on to state that the chosen for the place was Colonel Demetrio Castillo, of Garcia's army, and that General Shafter, upon being notified of the choice, had referred the matter to Washington. No such reference has been made, and the officials here do not expect for an instant that General Shafter will make it. If Santiago falls under his attack, General Shafter and no one else would assume command of Santiago and n that vicinity and until he is relieved by orders from Washington.

It is not contemplated here to turn the captured communities over to the Cubans without very careful consideration of the point of moral obligations upon the United States as a civilized nation, but also from that of sound political considerations. The reports that are reiterated as to the brutal who surrender near Santiago have caused a great deal of disquiet here, and it is be-lieved that our military and naval commanders will be expected to see to it that the Cubans are held to the strictest observance of the rules of civilized warfare.

NEW DYNAMITE SHELL. Successful Trial Made of the Invention of an American Engineer

in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, July 9.-The second trial of the dynamite shell invented by the American engineer, Willard Isham, took place this morning in the presence of President Diaz, the minister of war and United States Minister Clayton, near the old battlefield of Molina del Rio. The same gun was used as in the previous test. President Diaz and party watched all the tests with great interest. Minister Clayton declared that no ship of war could receive such a tremendous shot without being ut-terly destroyed, and President Diaz expressed his gratification at the perfect suc cess of the test, as did the minister of war, Inventor Isham will go to Washington or Monday.

STILL 181 MEN SHORT. Plenty of Opportunity for Kansas Negroes to Go to War if They

Want To. TOPEKA, July 9.-(Special.) There are to-night 626 negro recruits at Camp Leedy. of which number 427 are mustered into the federal service. This leaves 209 on the state's hands. Sixty-five will come in to morrow morning from the vicinity of Coffeyville. The governor has 181 recruits to get to fill up the two battalions. Major Boyd will go to Kansas City, Kas., to-mor row to enlist the second company organized The colored volunteers will likely all be mustered into the service by Thurs.

Governor McCord to Go to War. PHOENIX, A. T., July 9.-Governor Mc-Cord has announced that he has received indefinite leave of absence from his duties as the executive of Arizona and will take command as colonel of the regiment of infantry now being recruited in the four territories.

day of next week.

Subscriptions for the War Bonds. WASHINGTON, July 9.- The subscrip-

tions for the new war bonds to-day aggregate \$390,035,000. Of this amount \$59,035,000 is in sums of \$500 or under, and \$351,000.000 above that amount. This is exclusive of the syndicate bids. The subscriptions will close next Thursday, July 14, at 5 o'clock.

Apprehension.—"When one of the tubes on the Vesuvius is discharged." remarked the Madrid press censor "It merely gives a slight cough." "Yes," replied his assist-ant gravely, "but there are circumstances ant gravely, "but there are circumstances under which a slight cough is a mighty dangerous symptom."—Washington Star.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

J. B. Hibbe, a laborer, was run into by a handear at Lawrence, Kas., last evening and injured so badly that he cannot live. The Dickinson county high school board elected J. M. Rhodes, lately superintendent of schools at Council Grove and Hiawatha, as high school principal to succeed S. M. Cook.

Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott, of Shawnee the only female attorney in Oklahoma, who is also a graduate of medicine, has tendered her services to the Red Cross Society to go to the front as a nurse.

FRENCH CONSUL'S STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE BOURGOGNE.

PASSENGERS WERE AT FAULT

PANIC STRICKEN AND REFUSED TO OBEY ORDERS.

Refused to Leave Boats So That They Could Be Launched-Austrian Steerage Passengers Seized a Boat and Fought Off All Others.

NEW YORK, July 9 .- Consul General Brownert, representing the French government in this city, to-day told the history of the wreck of La Bourgogne as he got it from the crew of the ship in their depositions. Mr. Bruwaert tells a story

When the collision occurred, Captain Deloncle was on the bridge. Seeing that the ship had been hurt by the collision, the captain ordered the ship steered for Sable island. At this time he did not know the extent of the injury to the ship, but he ordered the twelve lifeboats to be manned by the crews assigned to them. The crews responded quickly to the order, and remained at their posts. After this, the captain signaled from the bridge to the officers below decks to ascertain th extent of the injuries below. He received no response to the signal. "About eight minutes after the captain

had signaled down below and received no answer. Fourth Engineer Laise rushed up to the captain and told him the side of the ship was cut open and water was pouring into the machinery department. Captain Deloncle ordered the boats to be

"The ship was stopped about this time. Passengers from all classes of the shir came rushing upon the deck and ran about in a panic. They got in the way of the sailors and pushed them away from the cats as they were loosening them. Before the boats could be got from the davits and ready to launch, the ship suddenly listed to starboard, throwing some of the passengers overboard. The slant of the deck was so steep that passengers could not stand upon it.

The passengers of the first class cabin had rushed out of their rooms to the port side of the ship, and, against the proests of the sallors, clambered into the six boats there. A list to starboard made turned the davits back against the sides of

"The sailors implored the passengers to leave the boats, and in some cases tried to force them out so that the boats might be lifted up and slid over the side of the ship. The passengers could not be induced to leave the boats, a crowd of steerage passengers having appeared ready to take their places. The sailors heaved away at them, but could not budge them. They ting the boats free when the big vessel pitched stern downward and sank, carrying the port boats with it. "On the starboard side, three boats were smashed by the Cromartyshire in the col-

"Boat No. 7 was filled with women and other passengers and had been launched successfully when the hig funnel fell crushing the boat and killing most of those

"Twenty Austrian sailors from the steerwould assume command of Santiago and age seized boat No. II. There was room for retain that command as long as he stays, lifty in the boat but passengers and crew were fought off by the men in it. Passengers in the water tried to get aboard, but were pushed off. "Boat No. 9, filled with passengers, got

off successfully. It had some fifty-three board, including its crew. "The only boat on the port side, where the first class passengers had rushed after trying the starboard side, was No. 8. The

sailors around it succeeded in getting it launched, leaped into it as the ship went down and picked up passengers enough from the water to fill it. rrom the water to fill it.

"Passengers were also rescued from the
water by the only raft saved.

"Boats from the Cromartyshire came up
as the ship sank. Two goods boats and the

as the ship sank. Two goods boats and the part of the smashed boat to which some were clinging were taken to the sailing ship. The boats manned by the crew of the Bourgogne and the English ship circled round about where the big ship had sunk, picking up survivors."

The French consul said that the sailors swore that the compartment doors were closed consul says that he made the in-

closed.

The consul says that he made the investigation carefully, and the stories of the men agree and were told frankly. The sailors said that life preservers were furnished by the crew to the passengers, but they were in a complete state of panic, and threw them away in many instances.

Consul Bruwaert inquired particularly as to the fighting among the crew or passengers. All the stories of the wrecked men agreed that neither men from La Bourgogne's crew nor passengers did any fighting, excepting the Austrians and the Italians. Most of this was done by the Austrians in the single boat.

Among the callers at the steamship company's office to-day was Brother Romaine, a survivor. He said that his own experience would not bear out the criticisms of La Bourgogne's crew. He said that the officers of the ship were in their places doing everything they could to restrain the panic among the passengers. A sallor came to him and asked him if he could swim. He told him that he could. The ship's man pointed out something floating in the water and told him the best thing he could do would be to swim for it.

The ship was just about to sink and the sailor took Brother Romaine in his arms and threw him as far away from the ship as he could. He managed to swim away

sanor took Brother Romaine in his arms and threw him as far away from the ship as he could. He managed to swim away fast enough to avoid being caught in the whirlpool caused by the ship, and was rescued on a raft. LIABILITY OF LA BOURGOGNE. No Doubt That She Violated the Admiralty Rule Relating to

Fogs. WASHINGTON, July 9.- In commenting on the question of liability of the French liner La Bourgogne for the loss of life in the collision of July 4, a competent author-

ity here to-day said:
"From the descriptions thus far published, it appears that La Bourgogne violated rule 16 of the international rules which rate of speed, constantly sounding her fog the vicinity or not. She is reported to have been going ahead at seventeen knots, though our courts held in the case of La. Normandie that ten knots was excessive. But rule 16 goes even further, providing that when a steam vessel hears apparently forward of her beam the fog signal of a vessel, the poeition of which is not ascertained, she shall, so far as the circumstances admit, stop her engines altogether. Vessels must move with caution. In the new rules, the practice of the admiralty courts are so strict in requiring a steamer to act with the utmost prudence and caution in fog that there will be no doubt that the Cromartyshire will bring suit against the French line in some English court. Whether that company will file a cross libel in some French court seems uncertain. Under the general admiralty law there is no liability for causing the death of a passenger upon the high seas." the vicinity or not. She is reported to have

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

seventy Persons, Passengers and Crew, Have an Exciting Experi-

ence Off the Jersey Coast. NEW YORK, July 2.- The Clyde line teamer Delaware, from New York to Charleston and Jacksonville, was abandon-ed off Barnegat, N. J., at 19:30 o'clock last night, the steamer at the time being on The passengers and crew left the burning vessel in boats and on life rafts.

vere rescued by the members of the Cedar Creek life savink station, with the aid of the crew of the fishing smack S. P. Miller. All the passengers were transferred to the steam yacht Ocean King, and the captain and twelve of the crew of the ill-fated steamer were landed at Barnegat, presumably to look after the shin.

o'clock this morning the tug boat Ocean King arrived at New York with the assengers and part of the crew of the steamer Delaware on board.

The Delaware was built in Philadelphia in 1880. She has three decks and is 251 feet long, 37 feet beam and 17 feet deep. Her register is 1,297 net tons and 1,646 gross

Advices from Barnegat say that the life crews on nearing the Delaware ound that the passengers had been driven from the steamer by flames and heat and were floating on the surface of a calm sea, in small boats and on life rafts. The sea, in small boats and on the first to ardangerously overloaded; and they were dangerously overloaded; and they were lightened in haste until the lifeboat was full. The fishing smack S. P. Miller came up soon afterward, and took aboard the rest of the endangered persons. At this time one boat had disappeared in the darkness and some fear was feit for her safety. The Miller cruised about in search for her without success for many hours; she was finally found when daylight came.

At dawn, the tug Ocean King steamed up. The passengers and some of the crew were transferred to her and she continued on her voyage to this city. The captain and twelve of the crew were taken ashore in the surf boats and boarded a train for New York, to report to the head office. Late reports from Barnegat say that the Delaware is drifting off shore with large clouds of smoke rising from her.

ports from Barnegat say that the Delaware is drifting off shore with large clouds of smoke rising from her.

John H. Mable, of Hackensack, N. J., who was on the Delaware, said:

"I had retired at about 9:45 on Friday night, and had barely disrobed when a steward began hammering at the stateroom shouting: "All up." The members of the crew commenced cutting holes in the saloon flooring with axes and hatchets and from every hole thus cut great flames burst forth and began consuming the cabin furniture. It was apparent at a glance that the vessel was doomed. Preparations were quickly made for taking to the boats. The transfer was made safely and without any incident of note, showing the complete discipline under which Captain Ingram had his crew. No boat capsized, neither man nor woman got wet, and the transfer was conducted in a manner most praiseworthy to the officers and crew of the ship."

Thomas H. Wholess of Austin, Tex., a correspondent of the Galveston News, said there were three loud explosions and two minor ones on the ship.

A CLEVELAND FIRE TRAP.

Six Story Block, of Faulty Construc tion, Burns, at the Cost of

One Life. CLEVELAND, O., July 9.-The Parson block, six stories high, at the corner of Erie and Vincent streets, was ruined by fire shortly after noon to-day. It was owned and mainly occupied by the Clark-Britton Printing Company, though a dozen smaller concerns were located in it. The building was new, but the interior partitions and the one narrow stairway were of light wood, with no plastering. There was only a freight elevator and no fire escapes. The flames spread quickly and the escape of Charles W. Asbrand, proprietor of a stained glass establishment on the sixth floor, and one of his employes, Horace E. Potter, was cut off.

Asbrand got out of a window, and, after hanging for a moment, dropped. He struck a wire sign projecting from the fourth story and hung there a moment by one foot. Then he descended, head foremost, to the flaggling on the street, and was instantly killed. A minute later the firemen spread a net below the window where Potter was seen. He got out, hung by his hands, and. Britton Printing Company, though a dozen killed. A minute later the firemen spread a net below the window where Potter was seen. He got out, hung by his hands, and, after dropping, by marvelous strength and skill, caught the sill of the fifth story window below him. The wire sign was beneath him, to one side, and after swinging his body back and forth he again let go and struck the sign to break his fall. Thence he glanced off and landed on the small sloping roof of a bay window at the second story. He rolled off this and fell squarely into the life net.

He was quickly carried to the Huron street hospital, where the doctors say his injuries consist only of severe bruises and a dislocated elbow. Potter is 23 years old and unmarried.

and unmarried.

The loss on the building and stock to the Clark-Britton Printing Company will be about \$55,000, and that of the other tenants of the block about \$29,000. There will probably be a rigid investigation into the cause of the fire and the condition the building was in

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

Cathoat in Which They Were Sailing Was Capsized in Portland. Me. Harbor

PORTLAND, ME. July 9-Re the con sizing of a cathoat in Portland harbor today, five persons lost their lives. They

William O'Donnell, aged 26. Charles Sullivan, 18. William Mitchell, 17.

Edward Vayo, 16, of Portland. James McAuley, of Barre, Vt. K. Foster, of Brooklyn, and Bert Per-cival, of Portland, were saved. The rescue was made by A. T. Rich, of Hartford, Conn., a member of Company E, Connecticut volunteers, in camp near by, and a man named Knowlton, who went out ir a small boat. All were good swimmers and very popular, and, with the exception of McAuley, worked for the Lakeside Press. At a late hour to-night none of the bodies had been recovered.

His Death Due to Polo.

NEW YORK, July 9.-Kingsley Magor lay of injuries received while playing d from the subsequent upset of his tra few years ago he married Miss Terrenc Chicago, who died about a year ago

He Was Paid for the Ad.

From the Detroit Free Press. From the Detroit Free Press.

"I was running a paper down in Tennessee then," prefaced the ex-newspaper man whose only work now is to collect what other people owe him in the way of rents and interest. 'One of the few fine looking women you find in the mountains of that region walked into the office one afternoon and said: 'Be youins the editor?' "Topon being informed that I enjoyed that distinction, she looked me over as though greatly disappointed, and then told a long story of petty domestic difficulties that had led to the disappearance of her husband about two weeks before. Now she wanted to put in a nice advertisement telling that he was forgiven, and that she longed to

about two weeks before. Now she wanted to put in a nice advertisement telling that he was forgiven, and that she longed to have him at home. How much would I charge her.

"Two dollars an inch." I answered.

"Taking a pencil and a sheet of copy paper, she figured laboriously for pretty nearly an hour. At length she tore the paper into shreds, and was deliberately walking out of the office when I asked her if she thought the charge was too high.

"I don't reckon I know anything bout your busness, suh. But I never see that much money, let lon' handlin' of it. Joe's with it, but I couldn't never buy him back at them figgers. He's six foot three in his bare feet, suh. Joe is. At £2 a linch I make it \$150. I'll jest have to go out an' git his trail an' foller.

"I didn't even smile, gentlemen. There was something noble in her resignation. I advertised 'Joe.' got other papers to copy, and we rounded him up. One morning there was a ten-gallon keg of moonshine whisky at my kitchen door, and I did not advertise for an owner."

Getting Along in Kentucky.

From the Sloux City Journal.

An anecdote of Bishop Thomas W. Dud-ey reveals, in his own words, the secret

of his success:

When it was first known in the city in which he was settled that he was to go to Kentucky some of his friends were disposed to be critical.

"You are not going to Kentucky, are you?" asked one.

"Yes, indeed."

you?" asked one.
"Yes, indeed."
"Do you know what kind of a state that is? I saw in the paper that one man killed another in a Kentucky town for treading another." on a dog.

The bishop said nothing, and the man continued, impatiently, "What are you going to do in a place like that?"

"I am not going to tread on the dog."

"Has Manila fallen?" asked Mr. Point Breeze, "If it has not actually fallen," re-plied Mr. Murray Hill, "It is leaning heav-ily, with the center of gravity barely with-in the base."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-graph.

He-"If you will marry me I will make it my duty to anticipate your every wish." She-"But are you sure that your anticipa-tions would be realized."—Brooklyn Life.

Clearing Sales.

Commencing Monday morning we shall sell at greatly reduced prices all broken lines of Summer Shoes. Ladies' Tan Lace, vesting and kid tops, coin and bulldog toes, all sizes, regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades,

SALE PRICE

\$2.15

Children's Oxfords, coin toe, sizes 6 to 11, regular \$1.60 grades,

SALE PRICE

Plenty of other bargains.

MAIN AND 11TH, Egelloff MAIN AND 11TH, N. E. COR.

STATEHOOD NOT EXPECTED. ommissioner Thurston Save Hawail.

ans Will Be Satisfied With Territorial Government.

CHICAGO, July 9.-Commissioner Lorin Thurston, of Hawail, passed through Chiago to-day on his way to Honolulu, where he will end his diplomatic career and will ils own statement, retire from public life, situation, he said: vell satisfied with the resolution and with represent the United States, and, so far as I know, all my people are. It has been long, hard fight of more than five years, but we felt this result must come some

a long, hard fight of more than five years, but we felt this result must come some time. Since the beginning of the war we have been sure of success. The news will reach Hawaii on Thursday, though I myself will not arrive there until one week from Wednesday. I have finished my work, and am much gratified over the result.

"I do not know what the commission will do, but we hope for a territorial form of government, with a delegate in congress. We realize that we are unfitted for statehood, and I do not expect to see it in my time, although I hope it will come some day. The people of this country need never feel any uneasiness on that score. The territorial government will answer all purposes and be sufficient for our needs.

"Our laws are modeled upon those of the territorial government will answer all purposes and be sufficient for our needs.

"Our laws are modeled upon those of the find but little to do locally. Our contract labor system, of course, is overthrown and most of us are glad of it, but otherwise all the commission will find but little to do locally. Our contract labor system, of course, is overthrown and most of us are glad of it, but otherwise all the commission will find to do will be to make technical changes and provide for the extension of the services of the general government to the islands.

"We hope to see Honolulu a great naval station, especially if the Philippines are retained, and for our own sake we hope they will be. We have 500 troops of our own and they are amply able to handle any local need that may arise. The country is extremely prosperous now, and I believe there is an excellent chance for men with money to embayt in hunstless there. The

there is an excellent chance for men with accepted, but with the

spon the people of Missouri to contribute

romptly and liberally to alleviate your dis-

Durability of Ivory.

Durability of Ivory.

The durability of Ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth Ivory, undoubtedly many thousand years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

"MINUTE-BEAR IN MY LAP."

Origin of an Excuse for "Breaking" on the Part of Texas Telegraphers.

"It is an operator's pride," said an old telegrapher the other day, "to receive press report without breaking, that is, without report to his government and, according to delaying the sending office. About ten years ago in Arkansas and Texas the work was outside his own community. Speaking of done by hand instead of with typewriters "I am as at present, and where newspapers now and with expect 20,000 or 25,000 words, they were elatthe commission which has been appointed ed to be furnished with 5,000, and especially so on the circuit extending from Galveston by way of Houston, San Antonio, Austin. Waco, Fort Smith. Ark. Fort Worth and Dallas to Fort

every excuse for a delay to the report was

there is an excellent chance for men with money to embark in business there. The Americans will now have an immense advantage."

RELIEF CALLED FOR.

State Haff Been Appealed To to Help Flood Sufferers at Steeleville, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 2.—(Special.) Governor Stephens received the following telegram from Frank H. Farris, of Steeleville, Mo., this evening:

"Steeleville, Mo., this evening:

"Steeleville, Mo., this evening:

"Steeleville washed away; fourteen lives lost; \$109,000 damage. We are in distress and need outside help. Letter will soon follow."

Immediately upon its receipt the governor wired Mr. Farris as follows:

"Am palned to hear of the flood at Steeleville and the fearful loss of life and property it entails upon you. On receipt of your letter with particulars I will call upon the people of Missouri to contribute promptity and liberally to alleviate your discovered.

Some Pat Questions.

tress. Have your mayor draw upon me at sight for \$200."

When the governor receives Mr. Farris' letter giving fuller particulars, he will issue a formal call upon the people of the state, asking for immediate help. In the meantime, he hopes the good people of the state, will take the matter in hand and forward to Frank H. Farris or to the mayor of Steeleville liberal contributions, especially of cash, which can be readily converted into whatever is found most wanted.

Governor Stephens to-night said: "A prosperous Missouri town, with 1.200 happy citizens, within a few hours brought face to face with disaster, death and distress, with the groans of anguish heard on all sides, with citizens acknowledging their need for outside assistance, appeals strongly to the more fortunate Missourians in other portions of the state and there is no doubt that the help needed will be forthcoming from them without delay."

Looking for Burns Relics.

more fortunate Missourians in other portions of the state and there is no doubt that the help needed will be forthcoming from them without delay."

Looking for Burns Relics.

An exchange tells the following story: For some years after the death of Robert Burns, the poet, his wife continued to live at Dumfries. Many strangers visited the place, and all, of course, desired to take away with them some souvenir of the departed bard. Apropos of this an amusing story is told by an English exchange.

A young Englishman one day called upon the widow, and, after he had seen all that she had to show, the poet's bedroom, his original portrait by Nasmyth and his family Bible, he entreated her to present him with some relic which he might carry away with him.

"Indeed, sir." said Mrs. Burns, "I have given away so many relics that I have not one left."

"Oh, you surely must have something, said the persevering Saxon. "Anything will do-anything you please."

Some further talk took place, the lady reasserting that she had no relic to give, and he as repeatedly renewing his request. At length, fairly tired out with the man's importunities, Mrs. Burns said to him with a smile: "Dear sir, unless you take me, then I diana see how you are to get what you want."

Her suggestion had the desired effect, and the petition was at once withdrawn.

Durability of Ivory.

The Sun Cholers Core

The durability of ivory is proved by the fact that billiard balls which, for the sake of curiosity, had been made of very well preserved mammoth ivory, undoubtedly many thousand years old, were played with for several months by experienced players in Paris without it being noticed that the balls were not made of fresh ivory.

Her Retort.

From the New York Sun.

Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, spirits of camphor, essence of peppermint. Mix well together. Dose: Fifteen to thirty drops in water: to be repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes, if necessary.

This is the original formula for the Sun in the "cholera year," 1849, by George W. Busteed, then and now a practicing pharmacist in this city. It was published daily in the Sun during the summer of that year, it was published at intervals for several years, and again daily during the cholera years." 1855 and 1856, and has been printed in the Sun probably 1,000 times since it first appeared.

Advertise your houses for sale or to let in The Journal if you want to secure a purchaser or tenant.